

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5838

日一命月六年子丙戌光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1876.

四月

號十月八英

港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 8. RAJAH, British str., 358, W. H. son, Swatow (on wreck of Japan) 7th August. BULLAR—HOP HING. August 9. ENDEAVOUR, British bark, 884, London, Stable, 80, Bent, \$30. SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors, 932 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

To be Let.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession,
THE POWER STORE of FAIRBAKES, Water Street, with apartments containing Garden, Stable, 80, Bent, \$30.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors, 932 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

To be Let.

TWO COMMODIOUS HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Bent, \$25 per month.

Apply to PUD'IN & CO.

No. 2, Queen's Road.

9.9. Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

To be Let.

THE PEASANT'S S. PLATE LANE, in

the occupation of Messrs. GRIMM & CO.

Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to GARDEN LIVINGSTON & CO.

No. 704 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

To Let.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,

932 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

To Let.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, Nos. 95 and 97, situated in the back portion of the FAIRBAKES, Water Street, and lately in the occupation of FREDERIC SHAW, Esq.

Apply to

ANTONIO BASTOS, JUAN MACO.

1m 1137.

To Let.

NOS. 3 AND 5 SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 5 PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

512 Hongkong, 4th August, 1876.

To Let.

Possession 1st September next.

THE HOUSES, No. 3, POTTINGER STREET, comprises two houses, one with Garden, and with Garden, and 4th floor, Servants' Quarters, and 4th houses, with Godowns, and a fire-proof Treasury; Gas and Water laid on suitable for Office and Dwelling House; Rent moderate.

Apply to H. N. COOPER & CO.

No. 10, Stanley Street.

2m 1630 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

To Let.

HOUSE NO. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

HOUSE NO. 4, "BALFOUR'S COURT."

Apply to E. R. DELLIOS.

121 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

To Let.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praia, Wan Chai.

Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

453 Hongkong, 26th March, 1876.

To Be Let.

THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STANFORD STREET.

Apply to TURNER & CO.

41, Queen's Road.

1132 Hongkong, 19th July, 1876.

To Let.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE HOTEL, Castle Road.

HOUSES on Upper Macau Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also

A First-Class GODOWN at Wan Chai of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

To Let.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND OFFICE, No. 1, Victoria Street.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gloucester Street.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gloucester Street; companion from 1st June.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPEAK & CO.

1664 Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS AND STOCK IN TRADE OF THE ROCK YUEN LOONG, 58, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, have been sold to the Underwriters; the accounts have been settled, and will be paid on the 9th instant. With a view of avoiding future disputes, the Underwriters beg to inform the public that they will not hold them responsible for any DEBT or TRANSACTION that may be entered into after this date.

The British steamship *Yucca* reports left Newchawng on 8th July. The first part had heavy thunder storms in the Peibei Gulf throughout. From Shanghai Procurator to Beihai, fresh R.S.D. winds and fine weather. In Formosa strong N.E. winds and equally weather. The latter part strong S.W. winds and heavy rain and thunder squalls.

The Danish steamship *Nordica* reports left Nagasaki on 1st August. The first three days of voyage N.E. and S.E. winds with heavy sea and fine weather. Entered Formosa Channel with strong S.W. monsoon and equally weather. From Amoy to Swatow had light winds and foggy weather. From Swatow to Foochow and Amoy monsoon of war abated.

The British steamship *Yucca* reports left Foochow on 5th August, Amoy on the 7th, and Swatow on the 8th. From Foochow to Amoy had strong S.W. monsoon and equally weather. From Amoy to Swatow had light winds and foggy weather. From Swatow to Foochow and Amoy monsoon of war abated.

The British bark *Press* reports left Newchawng on 1st July. The first part had strong S.W. winds and heavy rain in the Gulf. Off Shantung Peninsula on the 16th had strong S.E. winds and high sea until the 14th, then Easterly winds and the weather to Shantung on the 17th and Southerly winds and calm with heavy N.E. winds and barometer 29.50; then strong monsoon. Intensity of Name on the 15th, moderate N.E. winds on the 22nd. After the 23rd the monsoon became very strong. On 6th August strong S. West gales with high seas and incessant rain and strong current. Sailed Bark *Press* on the 7th to arrive light East winds and fine weather.

Vessels Exported to Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name. From. Date.

Mr. G. SPENCER..... London..... May 22.

Golden Sun..... Cardiff..... April 24.

Queen of the Seas..... New York..... May 3.

Joseph Hayden..... Cardiff..... May 4.

Rocha..... Amoy..... May 5.

Challenge..... Cardiff..... May 15.

Hans..... Hamburg..... May 16.

State of Alabama (s.)..... London..... May 17.

C. O. W. Blomoe..... Cardiff..... May 18.

Mak..... London..... May 19.

Excalibur..... London..... May 20.

Aaron..... Brixton..... June 9.

William Tring..... Cardiff..... June 11.

Duke of Abercorn..... London..... June 12.

Banff..... London..... June 13.

Bowd..... Cardiff..... June 14.

Vandalia..... Cardiff..... June 15.

Spica..... New York..... June 16.

Baldwin (s.)..... Hamburg..... June 17.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 18.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 19.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 20.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 21.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 22.

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Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 24.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 25.

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Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 27.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 28.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 29.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 30.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... June 31.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 1.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 2.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 3.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 4.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 5.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 6.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 7.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 8.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 9.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 10.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 11.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... July 12.

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Yacht..... Cardiff..... August 4.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... August 5.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... August 6.

Yacht..... Cardiff..... August 7.

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NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1876.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH

year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY for 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE PLATES

(Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE

P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,

AND

THE COAST OF CHINA,

ALSO THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

AT HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices. The present Volume also contains a

Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c. at \$3.

* * * The Complete Directories, at \$5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Editions at \$3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

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SWATOW.....Messer. Quigley and Campbell.

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LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.

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SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, Exchange.

NEW YORK.....Messer. W. M. Pettigrew & Co.

37 Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISINFECTING

CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PHARMACEUTICALS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DAUGHTERS SURGEONS,

And

ADMITTED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED,

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the First, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

At Kowloon-side, Hongkong, on August 9th,

1876, the wife of Mr. J. M. AMBROSE, of a Son.

[1205]

Every year that passes brings some accession of importance to the Australian Colonies, and adds to the interest taken in them by those who have watched their rapid rise. Australia will yet become a great nation, and that at no distant day. She is destined to be the dominant power in the Pacific, and the colonies are beginning to wake up to the fact that their interests are not bounded by the limits of Australia proper. They are so young that they have hardly yet realized that they are already a nation. Perhaps the first time such an idea dawned upon them was when the scheme of Confederation was originally mooted. They have so far been content to go under their different Governments, certain districts now and then agitating for separation, as in the case of Moreton Bay in 1859, and in that of Northern Queensland at the present moment. The six colonies together contain a population of close to two millions, and are possessed of great wealth and varied resources. Their foreign trade is yearly growing, and will soon be very extensive. Of all Caucasian communities they are the nearest to China and Japan, and have already established regular communication with the former country. The immigration of the Chinese into Queensland and North Australia is likely to be on a large scale whenever the colonists turn their attention earnestly to the establishment of large plantations, as they are certain to do by and by. The extension of agricultural enterprise in the north is for the present kept in abeyance by gold fever, but ere long the cultivators will appear upon the scene, and as an alarming character this promised bride is not what is to be seen.

impetus to the development of the agricultural resources of the northern territory, be given. The population of this vast island is still comparatively trifling, and it might be thought, at first glance, that the scheme of Federation might well wait a while. When, however, we turn to the aggregate wealth of the various colonies, the extent of their trade and their revenues, a different impression is created. For these are out of all proportion to the limited population, and go to show, in a striking manner, the enterprise and industry of the people. The value of the entire export and import trade of the Australian colonies reached in 1874 the enormous figure of £74,000,000. More than half of this commerce was carried on directly with Great Britain, and should the trade of the two countries, India and Australia, continue to increase as at present, that of the latter will in a few years be the more valuable of the two to the mother country. The total revenues of Australia in the same year amounted to upwards of £10,000,000, or nearly two-and-a-half times the revenue of the Dominion of Canada, which has twice as large a population. These are significant facts and give some idea of the future in store for these youthful dependencies of Great Britain. A national spirit is now arising among them, and though they are as ardently attached to the mother country as ever, they begin to feel that responsibilities rest upon them, and that they ought to undertake the duties of self-defence and of securing their position in the Pacific. New South Wales and Victoria have already taken measures to defend their chief ports from hostile ships, and the other colonies will do the same, follow their example later on. The feeling in favour of Federation is growing, although there are a good many party jealousies in the way, and the successful federation of the British North American provinces has not been without its influence on Australian politicians. There can be no question that Confederation would prove a great advantage to all the Colonies, and it is to be hoped that it will be successfully accomplished before many years have elapsed.

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Captain Simpson, formerly of the British Service, has taken command of the British barge Kate Watson.

As will be noticed by an advertisement in another column, the Great Northern Telegraph Company announces that telegraphic communication with Europe, America, and India is re-established.

The Marine Court of Enquiry on the conduct of the chief officer of the British barge Kate Watson, and Capt. J. Watson, yesterday, was largely attended by the captain of the steamer Amherst, who was to have gone to Japan, and by Capt. J. Watson, who was to have gone to India. The court sat for about two hours, and the result was that Capt. J. Watson was found guilty of dereliction of duty, and that Capt. J. Watson, and Capt. J. Watson, were both found guilty of dereliction of duty.

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Extracts.

THE PIPE AND THE QUID.

I dug a pipe into the air,
And it fell down, I know not where;
For many folks were there to see,
And to tell me all they see.

I spun a quid up in the air,
The end of the quid was in twain;
And the end I had not seen before,
I found in the eye of my dearest friend.

—From *the Pope's Tobacco Plant*.

BROKE, BROKE, BROKE.
Broke, broke, broke,

I have squandered the sum, and
And have failed in my efforts to utter

One word, let I. O. U.

Well for the infant in arms
That due to his need not ret;

Well for the plaid corps

That he settled his first debt.

Aid don after his comes in;

Each brings in his little account;

But O for the touch of a few dollars still,

Or a check for a large amount!

Broke, broke, broke,

My cause as a student is run;

I'll run to my childhood's home and act

The role of the Prodigal Son.

—Harold Lampson.

THE JEWISH ANCESTERS OF THE PORTUGUESE KINGS.

The following historical anecdote may not prove uninteresting at the present time.

When we have just received a visit from the Emperor of Brazil, and it may account for interest he takes in Jewish affairs.—

It is well known that the Jews of Spain and Portugal were a highly intelligent race, and that they rose to great honours in the Peninsula, both under Christians and Mohammedan rulers, but after the final overthrow of the Caliphs, the Catholic sovereigns, no longer requiring Jewish assistance, relentlessly persecuted the Hebrews, and eventually expelled them. During these persecutions many Jew families left, or pretended to leave, the religion of their fathers, and were known as "New Christians." These New Christians married freely with the highest nobility, and to-day there are but few Spanish or Portuguese families in the highest circles but who have a mixture of Jewish blood.

A certain King of Portugal, becoming alarmed at the power wielded by individuals of Jewish descent, issued a decree that every person with Jewish blood in his or her veins should appear at court distinguished by a white badge, the king hoping by this to detect all such persons from his court, as he believed no one would willingly acknowledge his Jewish blood. On the day named he was surprised to see more than three-fourths of his court wearing the white badge, and was astounded when the Prime Minister entered himself wearing in a conspicuous manner the same emblem.

He asked him furiously what his business was. His answer was: "I have come to carry out your Majesty's orders. Here are two white badges (at the same time producing them) one is for her Royal Majesty, your august spouse — " And when he was the other — thundered the King, " The reply was — 'For your Royal Majesty.'

It is needless to say that the edict was immediately recalled. If this anecdote be true — and there is no reason to doubt it — the Emperor of Brazil, who is a lineal descendant and true representative of the Kings of Portugal, must have a large quantity of Jewish blood in his veins. — *Jewish Chronicle*.

ORIENTAL PORCELAIN AND POTTERY.

The *Fall Mail Gazette*, noticing the Catalogue of a Collection of Oriental Porcelain and Pottery, lent for Exhibition by A. W. Franks, Esq., says: exhibition catalogues are not as a rule interesting, except as guides to sight-seers, since, from their very nature, there must necessarily be in most a prevalence of detail, to the exclusion of all that is generally attractive. In the present instance, however, Mr. Franks has succeeded in compiling a readable volume by interspersing among the description of the various items short essays on those different kinds of Oriental China which are just now looked upon as pearls of great price. For many years Mr. Franks' collection has been well known to connoisseurs; but, in order that a wider public might have the advantage of inspecting it, its owner has, at the request of the Science and Art Department, lent it for exhibition at the Bethnal-green Museum. To render intelligible such a vast collection of objects a separate catalogue was absolutely necessary, and Mr. Franks set about the task of compiling one with the enthusiasm of a student and the taste of an artist. And the result is that in the volume before us have a résumé of all that can be gathered of the history of Oriental porcelain, from the "Lettre Edificiale" of Por-t'Entecoul and the translations from the Chinese of Stanislaus Jui down to the "Histoire de la Céramique," by A. Jacquemant, and the "Céramique Art. Japan," by G. A. Audley and J. T. Bovee. The manufacture of pottery was one of the arts practised by man. From the lake dwellings of Switzerland and the sepulchres of northern Europe, many of which belonged to the stone age, rude specimens of pottery have been produced, and the potter's wheel was known to the Egyptians 2,500 years before Christ. Chinese authors fix an equally ancient date to the period when pottery was invented in China, but a long interval separated this discovery from the first manufacture of porcelain proper, which is commenced under the Han dynasty (206 B.C. — 87 A.D.). But, like the art of printing in China, the progress of the manufacture of porcelain was slow, and like printing also, it may be said to have first flourished under the Tung dynasty (A.D. 618—907). Each period was marked by the production of a distinct kind of porcelain, and among the descriptions more highly esteemed in China is one the product of a somewhat later date, which is described as being "blue as the sky, shining as a looking-glass, thin as paper, and giving a sound like a musical stone." That these wares were of this colour was due to an order of the reigning Emperor, who directed that the porcelain for the palace should be made "blue as the sky, after rain, when seen between the clouds." During the succeeding dynasties the manufacture was increasingly developed, and at the present day there are no fewer than fifty-seven places at which there are porcelain factories, the chief of which is at Kinc-ki-chin, in the province of Keang-si. In the introduction Mr. Franks gives a description of the materials of which Chinese porcelain is usually formed, and also a derivation of the "porcelain," which certainly conveys itself in preference to that suggested by Johnson, who states that the word "is said to be derived from *porc* *ceas*, because it was believed by Europeans that the materials of porcelain were matured under ground one hundred years." On the other hand, Mr. Franks says: "The word 'porcelain' is European—possibly Italian—and is supposed to have been derived from the similarity of the glazed surface to that of the cowrie shell (*porcellus*); which itself took its name from its form (*porcellus*), a little pig." In dealing with the supposed antiquity of some existing specimens of Chinese porcelain, Mr. Franks mercilessly disposes many long-cherished delusions. The last Chinese bowls, which were stated by Hossell and others to have been found in undisturbed Egyptian tombs dating from not less than 1800 years, B.C., he proves beyond dispute to have been manufactured subse-

quently to the eighth century of our era, and he expresses his belief that some pieces in the present collection which bear the date of the eleventh century are reproductions of the "lost century." The whole collection consists of 655 objects, and includes specimens of Japanese and Siamese, as well as of Chinese porcelain, of all of which full and accurate descriptions are given. In the concluding pages Mr. Franks explains the system adopted by the Chinese and Japanese for indicating dates, and further gives an仿古 (fancim) of the dates and marks on the pieces in his collection. As they include all but the rarest marks, the mystical looking characters on the bottoms of Chinese vases and cups need no longer remain unintelligible to collectors. As they collection probably illustrates more fully than any other in England the different varieties of porcelain which have been produced in the manufactures of China and Japan it is well worthy of inspection, and we strongly recommend intending visitors to make themselves acquainted with the valuable and interesting information contained in Mr. Franks' catalogue before starting for Bethnal-green.

SIBERIAN WONDERS.

At the last meeting of the American Geographical Society, four new specimens were selected, and it was officially announced by Chief Justice Daly, its President, that the house No. 11, White Twenty-ninth-street had been purchased for the future home of the society, and would be refitted and prepared for its occupancy by the first day of July. The cost of \$40,000. Of the sum \$32,000 had already been subscribed by members, and money-making is coming in every day. The meeting of last night was held in Charing-cross Hall, and its feature was the delivery by George Kennan of an address describing the adventures of the Russian-American telegraph expedition, of which he was a member, in north-eastern Siberia, when exploring that country in 1864 with a view to the laying of the cable and telegraph which were to connect St. Petersburg with this country.

Mr. Kennan began his lecture by quoting the old saying that the Jews of Spain and Portugal were a highly intelligent race, and that they rose to great honours in the Peninsula, both under Christians and Mohammedan rulers, but after the final overthrow of the Caliphs, the Catholic sovereigns, no longer requiring Jewish assistance, relentlessly persecuted the Hebrews, and eventually expelled them. During these persecutions many Jew families left, or pretended to leave, the religion of their fathers, and were known as "New Christians." These New Christians married freely with the highest nobility, and to-day there are but few Spanish or Portuguese families in the highest circles but who have a mixture of Jewish blood.

A certain King of Portugal, becoming alarmed at the power wielded by individuals of Jewish descent, issued a decree that every person with Jewish blood in his or her veins should appear at court distinguished by a white badge, the king hoping by this to detect all such persons from his court, as he believed no one would willingly acknowledge his Jewish blood.

On the day named he was surprised to see more than three-fourths of his court wearing the white badge, and was astounded when the Prime Minister entered himself wearing in a conspicuous manner the same emblem.

He asked him furiously what his business was. His answer was: "I have come to carry out your Majesty's orders. Here are two white badges (at the same time producing them) one is for her Royal Majesty, your august spouse — " And when he was the other — thundered the King, " The reply was — 'For your Royal Majesty.'

It is needless to say that the edict was immediately recalled. If this anecdote be true — and there is no reason to doubt it — the Emperor of Brazil, who is a lineal descendant and true representative of the Kings of Portugal, must have a large quantity of Jewish blood in his veins. — *Jewish Chronicle*.

A. W. FRANKS, AGENT.

1866 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Under-signed having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are requested to accept risks equivalent to five per cent. on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & CO., AGENTS.

1868 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Under-signed having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are requested to accept risks equivalent to five per cent. on Local Risks only.

SIEMSEN & CO., AGENTS.

1868 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE LANGTSIE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

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SIEMSEN & CO., AGENTS.

1868 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE LANGTSIE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

The Under-signed having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are requested to accept risks equivalent to five per cent. on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & CO., AGENTS.

1868 Hongkong, 27th November, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Under-signed is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £5,000,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon Current Local Risks will be allowed on Premiums charged on Local Risks affected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, AGENT.

1868 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Under-signed, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE ON BUILDINGS AND ON GOODS AGAINST FIRE ON BUILDINGS AND ON GOODS TO THE EXTENT OF £10,000 AT THE usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

An Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premiums for Fire on China.

Ships in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period, then ending.

A. MAGG. HEATON, AGENT.

1868 Hongkong, 27th January, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Under-signed having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows —

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A DISCOUNT OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to the extent of \$20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%), UPON THE LOWEST LOCAL RATES WILL BE ALLOWED ON PREMIUMS CHARGED FOR INSURANCE; SUCH DISCOUNT BEING DEDUCTED AT THE TIME OF ISSUANCE OF POLICY.

RUSSELL & CO., AGENTS.

1868 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1869.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

The Under-signed Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £70,000,000 on Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & CO., AGENTS.

1868 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

THE MALAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Under-signed, until the tenth day of October next, will be allowed on Premiums charged on Local Risks affected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO., AGENTS.

1868 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

1868 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

H.M.A.'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.

R.

G.

Captain.

Where At.

Audacious

double sc. frigate

14

800

Captain P. H. Colom.

Shanghai

Charybdis

steam corse

16

800

Captain T. E. Smith.

Shanghai

Civillian

double sc. gun r.

3

100

Lieut. Col. J. Churchill.

Takao

Erebus

screw sloop

4

120

Lieut. Col. A. D. Longmore.

Takao

Fury

double sc. gun r.

4

120

Lieut. Col. J. C. May.

Takao

Goliath

steam corse

4

120

Lieut. Col. J. C. May.

Takao

Hector

double sc. gun r.

4

120

Lieut. Col.